The Sentinel GETTYSBURG, JULY IL

Fourth of July .- The fifty-first an niversary of American Independence was, as is the custom here, ushered in by firing of cannon, ringing of bells, states interested, be recommended beating of drums, and divers other forthwith to appoint delegates to meet hinds of noises, the which we are noable to class, but all, no doubt, the ebullition of that joy, which the return of shall seem calculated to procure due the 4th of July naturally excites in the protection to the industry of the nahearts of Americans.

About 10 o'clock, the "Gettysburg Guards," under the command of Lieut. Clarkson, paraded, and, after some evolutions, marched to a beautiful spot on the farm of T. C. Miller, Esq. accompanied by a large number of citizens .-Alexander Russell, Esq. was appointed President, and William Miller and Samhson S. King, Esqs. Vice - Presidents. The Declaration of Independence, after a few prefatory remarks, was read by Col. Wm N. Irvine .-The company thep sat down to a plen tiful dinner prepared for the occasion; after which, they drunk the following

1. The 4th of July, 1776-Ever memorable as the birth-day of the Declaration of Ameri

2. The 4th of July, 1826-Ever memorable as the day of the death of the Author and of the Advocate of the Declaration of Indepen 3. Gen. George Washington-No culogy

is necessary - "His name alone strikes every title dead." 4. The Heroes and Statesmen of the Revo-

lution-Our nation's friends; our country's 5. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. 6. The President, Vice-President, & Heads

of Departments of the United States. 7. The Army and Navy May the former always be able to conquer our enemies, and the latter never tarnish the reputation acquired by its brilliant victories in our last war.

8. Agriculture, Manufactures & Commerce May all be duly encouraged—for a rumous depression of one, will invariably have a pernicious effect upon the others. 9. The South-American Republics-May

the mass of the people have acquired, in their long and arduous struggle for Liberty, such a knowledge of their rights, as will induce them to defend those rights against all enemies, external or internal. 10. Greece-As lovers of freedom, we

must-commend a prudent resistance to oppression, however mild its exercise-how much more, then, should we wish success to the Greeks, in their endeavors to break the galling yoke of Turkish tyranny? 11. The opposers of Freedom-Palsied be

their arms, and withered their hands, when they attempt to raise the sword against the 12. Education-May it flour ish beneath the

fostering wings of Liberty. 13. The Fair Sex-Born to love and please -May they never feel the heavy hand of adversity or oppression, but become the happy instruments of correcting the errors of their lovers or busbands.

The following Preamble and Resolu tions were passed at the Manufacturers' Convention, in Harrisburg-on the 27th ultimo. The Address has not yet appeared. The Our agriculture is without a market, Convention, which is to meet on the 30th inst, at the same place, will be much fuller | cline, while nothing is wanting to give than was anticipated. Nearly all the Eastern | life, activity and animation to the whole, and Middle States will be represented.

Whereas, it is the opinion of this of Pennsylvania, and the United States, are languishing for want of due pro tection; the farmer being without an adequate market, for his surplus pro duce, and the manufacturer driven from his own market, by the introduc tion of the industry of loreign nations, And whereas, we are fully impressed with the belief, that the result of our present system, has been and must continue to be, highly injurious to the best interests of the state of Pennsylva nia, inasmuch as the exchasion of her grand staples from Lurape, and other foreign markets, incapacitates her to pay for foreign labor . And whicas, we are satisfied, that the constitution of the United States was adopted, for the general interest of all parties to the compact, and it could therefore rever have been intended that the projection by high duties, amounting hour 5 h to of the same kin the den el to de la lar en jeura corgul, il will on the miers and manufacturers of the cherry both so Empire. portions: A 12 'creas this conven tion is convinced, that the a line of the ference of any fire graphwers. The sarry protection of the infusion - to produce and will ensure a high de ferious "thuse their complete so in s foreign nations, which he and be in suff the and from Church give some kind it unterest cient quantities, as men and as theat of of probability. made by our own c z e who we it limasas . i me annat (c sant no) tie it be otherwise ur, Thad's capacity to and was astoris of to identia

this convention, and it is not the authority of the owest can marion of the state of the suppression of the bromore the gomes in when de the was thisiel sinh a long great e fain en as yar in e.

U. S., wherever the same may be loca-

Resolved, That it is expedient to hold a general convention, consisting of delegates from those states, who concur in the views herein expressed, for the purposes premised in the preamble to these resolutions, and that the in this place, on the 30th of July next, to adopt such measures as to them

Resolved, That a memorial be presented by this convention, to the Senate and House of Representatives, of this state, soliciting them in joint reso lution, to request the representatives, and instruct the senators of this state, at the prix session of congress, to give their support to such bill or bills, as shall be there presented, having for their object the protection of Ameri can industry, more especially the growth of wool, grain, and the manufacture of woollens.

Resolved, That a central committee of soven members, be appointed, to correspond with any other committee or suitable persons, for the purpose of obtaining statistical or other information calculated to prove the necessity and advantages of the system recommend ed in these resolutions; and that a com mittee of five persons from each county, be appointed for the purpose of collecting information and to cause the same to be transmitted to the central committee, as soon as obtained -And that they shall communicate to the general convention, such informa tion as the committee may have acquired at the period of its session, with leave to publish such part as they may deem expedient, and that the commit tees be requested to continue their labors until materials may be procured for general statistical tables of the state.

Trom Niles' Register.

American Policy - The Editor of the Boston Courter has seen a letter from one of the Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania, to his friend in Bos ton, in which he says-"Our national policy has arrived at a most important and interesting crists. At the next session of Congress the policy of the country will be settled for at least some time to come * The contest is be tween British and American agriculturalists and manufacturers, and the ques tion is, which side we shall take. Dis guise it as you will, this is the true and only question, and on its decision depends the national prosperity on the one hand, or national ruin on the other. It will be a contest of the American against the anti American system. -a contest for national independence and national improvement, against hational defiendence and national ruin and our manufactures languish and debut the plastic touch of governmental natronage and protection. And shall convention, that certain great interests it be withheld? -This is the question. The battle in Congress will be strongly and warinly contested. Pennsylgania holds the scale, and it she is true to herself, to her uniform principles and policy, as she most assuredly will be, we shall obtain a glotious timimph "

> "We have most confidently believed this ever since we were present in Wishington at the lest sees on, and witnessed the proceedngs had on the Wool bill. We formed then the opinion, from much personal o iservation, amount knowledge of measuraning unthe occision, training princip of the distant I a at least, ies rich for political pump is som and we sto took a lime to that of non, Himthy to the sharing combined to attend inches ----

TROM SMYRNA.

has a letter dated Smyrna, April 12, tance and defence which says:

100 per cent sincil be enten to sugar i most ell is to stid a larget i e mich time to set Gree and tobacco, and was to he per cent or ithe Messas the scampage, in this cotton, for the exclusive beach of any evident they go wwent they go when they go portion of the U ion, and pieter in a Isheulit to Greater ! calls

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immediately punished with death .-Such is the strict police, that I was examined, not only at every cuffee house | deck the word was quickly passed that on the road, but in getting into Conexaminations, and my servant was e. ven more strictly examined. We saw, at the arsenal, three 100 gun ships, (3 deckers,) six 74's, and about 12 fingates, besides 20 corvettes. The remainder of the Turkish fleet was lying at the Daidanelles-9 corvettes and 2 frigates were fitting out to join them.

"Lord Cochrane, it is said, is fitting out the Greek fleet for some secret expedition; some think it may be for an attempt on Myrilene. He was received in every part of Greece with great enthusiasm, and his movements will be viewed with great interest."

The following is the aubstance of news from Constantinople, to the 10th of April, received at Trieste on the 8th

"Lord Cochrane, who arrived in Greece with a brig, a large schooner, and about 700,000 francs, which were remitted him by the French Philhel lenes, declared to the assembly at Egi na, that he was come to assist the Greeks in recovering their liberty, and that he desired to be appointed High Admiral of their flect. The Hydriots did not at first seem inclined to obey a foreigner; but Lord C. having decla red that he could not serve except on this condition, and that otherwise the should withdraw, they consented, and his Lordship having been unsuimously appointed High Admiral, had a squad ron equipped composed of his two vessels, the American frigate Hellas, the Perseverance, (steam boat) and four chosen Hydriot ships, in all eight sail with which he is gone on a secret ex pedition. It is thought the Admiral will go to Negropont and Seitouni, or towards the Mediterranean. It is said that the Porte is much alarmed at the uses every exertion that its-fleet may put to sea as soon as possible, under the command of a certain Soleiman of Alexandria, who is resolved to measure his strength with the English Admiral Eight men of war, two trigates, four corvettes, and two brigs, have already sailed from the Dardanelles. will be followed by thirty six other men of war and many transports."

LORD COCHRANE'S PROCLA

MALION. "Greeks-Your most dangerous en emy, discord, is overcome; what remains to perform is now rendered easy The people on every side rush to arms--the fate of the Acropolis is no longer doubtful-the besiegers in their turn guarded, and retreat has become im possible. The liberty of the classic soil of Athens is ensured-once more will its arts flourish there.

object, lay not aside your arms so long as the ferocious Mussulman treads the sacred land of your fathers. Let a no ble emulation for glory animate your young scamen and the heroes of the Continent-let them hasten in a mass to take their stations in the national fleet. Then, if independence and the possession of all your rights are suffi cient to enable you to stop the passage of the Hellespont, and carry the war ! into the states of the enemy, the haugh ty Sultan-the sanguinary destroyer of your countrymen-will become the a ictim of his own subjects. The Mahomedan power wil destroy itself !--Geeks, that court couffe will be free. The Boston Palladium of June 24, 1 unless each of you nustens to her assis

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the ship had been struck with lightstantinople underwent three different | ning and was on fire. The consterna tion which for some minutes prevailed may be more easily imagined than described. Every one ran on deck with a full impression that the ship was in a blaze. It had been broad day, but so dark, so dense, and so close upon us were the clouds, as to produce almost the obscurity of night. There was just sufficient light to give a bold relief to every object in the appalling scene.-The rain poured down in torrents, mingled with hailstones as large as fil berts, which lay upon the deck fully an Overhead blazed the inch thick. lightning on all sides, accompanied by reports almost simultaneously, thus evincing its nearness. The sea ran mountain high, and the ship was tos sed from one sea to another with incredible rapidity. One appearance was peculiarly requarkable. The temperature of the water was at 74 deg. of Fahrenheit, while that of the atmos phere was down to 58. This produced a copious evaporation, and caused immense clouds of vapour to rise, which ascending in columns all around us, exhibited the appearance of innu merable pillars supporting a massive canopy of clouds. These phenomena are extremely unusual, no person on board ever having witnessed any thing like it before. In all directions might be seen water spouts, which rising fearfully to the clouds, seemed actual ly to present to the eye a combination of all the elements for the destruction of every thing on the face of the deen. Altogether the scene was one of awful sublimity which baffles description -Amid this scene of impending rulu, when all nature was in the utmost con fusion-when nautical science and experience can avail nothing-while an irposistible element was playing about arrival of Lord Cochrane, and that it us, and the ship seemed on the very verge of fate; when in short; dismay & despair were reflected from every other countenance-nothing could exceed the calm tranquility of Capt Bennetnothing could excell the firmness with which every order was given, for examining the ship, in prospect of meeting fire below deck; nothing could equal the manner in which every one was en couraged with the hope of security, even beyond what in reason could be

for a moment on fire, but were quickly extinguished by the rain. The ship was then thoroughly examined to ascertain whether the electric fluid had are besieged—the transport of provi penetrated among the combustible part sions is intercepted—the passes are of the cargo below the lower deck.— This investigation disclosed the following facts :- The lightning, having filled with smoke, smelling with sulstruck the main royal mast head, and | phur. descending thence, penetrated the "The ship was again thoroughly ex-Oh Greeks! having attained this deck into one of the store rooms, the amired. The conductor had been rent bulkheads and fittings of which are to pieces ty the discharge and scattercompletely demolished. Then sepa fed to the winds , small fragments of it rating, one part was conducted by a vere found on dek ; in sorting the ship leaden tube to the sides of the ship, it had literally yielded itself to the fury through which it passed out between of the blast. The pointed red was wind and warer, starting the ends of a lound to be fused and shortened sevefixe me h planks. Another portion from | ral inches and covered over with a dark the store room passing into the ladies | coatt g. some of the links had been cann, shivered to atoms the plate of a spayned of and others melicit. The large million, leaving the frame unif ju red From the looking glass to the

"But I hasten to my marrative.

Some parts of the ship and spars were

ments of all on board

ving it out of tune. I hence it passed | ject it was designed to protect. themselves ins i education corp will age, ut in cliently finds melled erfolcer tos nou raus interior Be en ner od effice, was

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ces are, that it would have been fatal to were filled with a dense ampke, having ; many of us. a strong smell of sulphur. From the

"The operation of the second shock was very different from the former and is more deserving of attention, as furnishing a new instance in proof of the efficacy of lightning rods, as a protection at sea We had a chain conductor on board; but it not being the season to expect much lightning, and the first shock coming on quite suddenly, -it was not up at the time. The morns ing squall was over; it continued, however, to blow fresh all the day, and about noon, heavy clouds began to gath. er in on every side, rolling their volumes apparently among the rigging. We had reason to expect more light. ning; the conductor was prepared, and Captain Bennet ordered it to be raised to the main royal mast head. It consisted of an iron chain, having links one fourth of an inch thick, and two feet long, turned in hooks at each end. and connected by rings of the same thickness, and of one inch annular diameter. This chain was fastened to a rod of iron, half an inch thick and four feet in length, with a point well polished and tapered, in order to receive the fluid with facility; it was secured to the main royal mast, the rod extending two feet above the mast head, and thence it was brought down over the quarter; and repelled by an oar, protruding, say ten feet from the ship's side, and sinking a few feet below the

surface of the water. "Dr. Franklin was of opinion that a rod of this size would sustain without injury the severest shock of lightning. I have been thus minute in stating the dimensions of the chain, for the double pulpose of conveying some idea of the force of this shock, and of impressing the necessity of providing larger conductors. The chain, however, in this instance performed its office, and it was up in happy time to avert a blow that, in the opinion of all on board, niust have sent this staunch vessel in an instant to the bottom. _ _ -

"Soon after 1, P. M. we saw light-

ning; a little before 2 observed a very smart flash; looking at my watch which marks seconds, I counted four, when the report followed; I felt no alarm, however, having frequently known it to approach nearer without any injury. At 2 o'clock we were astonished by another shock like that in the morning; the flash and the sound simultaexpected :- thus I but echo the senti- neous. I happened to be in the cabin with another passenger; a ball of fire seemed to dail down before us; at the same moment the glass in the round house came ratiling down below-Those on deck agreed that the whole ship appeared to be in a blaze, from the vividness of the principal flash, which they distinctly saw darting down the conducto, and agitating the water -All parts of the snip, as before, were

whole operation was stigularly stillking, and affinds another of those rare plano for e was an easy transition , at f cases where the conductor vielded to touched the instrument with no delit the violence of the shock, while it cfcate impulse, dismounting it, and lea | fectually averied the bolt from the ob-

through the whole length of the of er! This was a property of the rod, of the banner of the Cross will again can nandout at the stern windows - which I tanklin was sairs od very earfloat on the walls of St Solhis- | Fortunately we were all in our bitte; by after the application of a throny that Greece will again have laws—her cit at the moment. Upon these facts I has chearmed the lighting of Heaventes will rise once more from their ru- would renture briefly to temark, that One of the circlest cases who heel unins-and her future good will equal the mash of was found by for a confer to notice I believe a curred ta " at of ages past P' think not, oh hoops, sas tem two to three or es une of the Durch of the sin N York wide, and near the an rich ch - | -a control coted with the clock These arm, to Post trong place conclude the hand he may

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